

MORALITY AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE IN SCHOOLS

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Abstract

This research deals with morality and social deviations with emphasis on basic moral concepts, deviant behavior, the role of students in deviant conduct, and the school's role in shaping children's behaviour. The study examines the factors that influence behavior and interpersonal relationships and provides insight into how to reduce bad behaviour. This research uses a qualitative approach by reviewing relevant literature and research in this field. The results of this research show that the main concept of morality encompasses the moral principles that shape values and norms in society. Asusile behavior includes behaviors that violate social norms and can have a negative impact on individuals and societies. Students are often susceptible to behavioral disorders due to various factors such as peer stress, social media influence and the environment. However, schools can play an important role in shaping child behavior through structured behavioral instruction, value-based learning approaches, and social development. Collaborative efforts between schools, families and communities are also needed to resolve moral conflicts and encourage strong behavior in the younger generation.

Keywords: morality, social deviation, deviant behavior, student, school, moral character of child

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Introduction

Morality is an essential part of human life. (Durkheim, E. 2012; Schulman, M. 2002). It includes rules, principles, and values that guide individual behavior and social interaction. (Kelemen et al., 2023). Morality helps to control human behavior by distinguishing between what is considered right and wrong, good and bad, promoting good and justice in human societies.

Morality is not static; it changes over time and culture. (Van Quaquebeke, N., & Gerpott, F. H. 2023; Estes, B., & Wang, J. 2008). An act that is considered good somewhere can be considered bad elsewhere. It's a game of shadows and lights that keeps changing in life. Morality is like an abstract painting filled with the colors of life. It's often confusing, provoking, or even exaggerating our emotions. (Estes, B., & Wang, J. 2008). However, it is an integral part of our journey as humans.

When in a social environment, there is a phenomenon of social deviation in which individuals or groups violate the moral norms and values accepted by society.

Morality is a set of principles and values that govern the behavior of individuals when in society. The basic moral concept involves an understanding of what is right and wrong, good and bad, as well as acts that are accepted or not accepted in a society.

The moral values commonly accepted by society include honesty, justice, compassion, responsibility, respect for individual freedoms, as well as respect for the rights of others. (Lind, G. 2002; Tarry, H., & Emler, N. 2007).

Abnormal behavior refers to individual actions or behaviors that violate social norms recognized by society. Examples of abnormal conduct include crime, drug abuse, violence, excessive gambling, and undue sexual behaviour.

Factors that contribute to deviant behavior include social injustice, lack of social support, mental disorder, group pressure, and lack of moral education. It is important to understand the causes of deviant behavior so that appropriate preventive measures and interventions can be taken. (Goode, E. 2022).

Schools play an important role in shaping the moral character of children and adolescents. Moral education in schools includes teaching morality, ethics and appreciation of social values. This can be done through informal learning, group discussions, extracurricular activities, and building a supportive school environment. (Meindl, P., Quirk, A., & Graham, J. 2018; Hoon, C. L. 2010). Furthermore, the role of teachers, parents, and society in general is crucial in helping students understand moral concepts and apply them in everyday actions. Collaboration between schools, families, and communities in encouraging creative behaviour in children can have a significant impact in reducing deviant behaviours among students.

Research Method

This type of research is qualitative descriptive that uses the method of "Library Research" or often referred to as a library study. The type of data used is data obtained

from national journals, online books, and existing researches. And also the library that obtains from various references is analyzed as much as possible to support propositions and ideas.

Result and Discussion

Basic Concepts of Morality

Ethymologically, the word moral is derived from the Latin word *mos*, a form of *mores*, which means custom or custom. In the Indonesian Great Dictionary, morality is understood as *akhlak*, *budi pekerti*, or *susila*. Terminologically, there are various formulas of moral notions, which are not materially distinct, but formally different. The word morality is also often synonymous with ethics, which comes from the word *ethos* in Ancient Greek, meaning habits, customs, morals, character, feelings, attitudes, or ways of thinking. In the Great Dictionary of Indonesian ethics is understood as the knowledge of what is good and what is bad and about moral rights and obligations (morals), then a set of basic or values that relate to morals, and values concerning right and wrong that belong to a group or society (AR & Samsuri, 2013).

While moral education itself is derived from the Greek word *pae pae* means child and *ego* means I guide. Literally, education means I'm guiding the child, while the duty of guiding is to guide the child to become an adult. According to Driyarkara, which is quoted by Istiqomah, education is a conscious effort by educators to help their students experience the process of self-humanization and become adults, *susila*, and dynamic. Moral education consists of many elements related to the science of morality, and succeeds only if the student is able to convey the moral values and behavior orally and in action. The aim of moral education is to produce individuals who understand the moral value and consistent in its implementation in accordance with the moral concepts taught by religion, the moral traditions of society, and culture (Purnaningtias et al., 2020)

Abnormal behavior

Abnormal behavior or social deviation can we experience or we do consciously or unconsciously. Social deviation can happen anywhere and is done by anyone. No matter how big or small the deviations are, they will surely disrupt the balance of society's lives. Most people consider certain behaviors to be disrespectful and beyond the limits of tolerance, called behavioral deviations. All actions that are contrary to the norms in force in the social system are called deviant behavior. When behavior is considered deviant when it is not in accordance with the values and social norms that apply to society or, in other words, deviation is a kind of pattern of behaviors that cannot be adapted to the will of society (Mathematics, 2016).

There are several factors that can influence a person's morality: (Federici et al., 2017; Petite et al., 2015):

a. Modeling

Someone faced with a model that behaves morally, they tend to follow that model's behavior. In addition, the effectiveness of mimicking models depends on the characteristics of the model itself, for example power, warmth, uniqueness and others. The presence of cognitive processes, such as empathy and symbolic code to enhance memory of moral behavior.

b. Situational

A person's morality and behavior depend on his/her situation, such as environmental factors and differences between moral thoughts and actions. In different social situations, a person may not act in the same way.

c. Environment

A person's personality cannot develop, nor can morality, because moral values do not come from themselves. A person is educated about how to behave well and badly or wrongly by his environment. This family can include parents, siblings, friends, teachers, and so on.

d. Self

Psychological pressure to self-consistency is the basis of moral behavior. Self, or self, is an organization of self-connected information consisting of many interrelated elements and forming some psychological consistency..

Students and Abnormal Behavior

During the era of globalization, many significant changes have taken place, and there has been moral and socio-cultural damage that has caused deviant behavior. The increasingly metropolitan urban turmoil creates a bustle influenced by a variety of things, one of which is the availability of facilities that drive moral degradation. (Teeples, G. 2000). The pattern of influence of the globalization era is often seen as a representation of progress and has the support of the younger generation. (Falk, R. 2000). Nowadays, globalization is hitting the world like a two-eyed knife. Globalization has produced economic growth, abundance of raw materials, and very rapid technological and scientific advances on the one hand, but has also resulted in the destruction of human civilization on the other. One of the problems is the behavior of teenagers who often experience negative stimuli.

Fighting or bidding between students and students is usually triggered by minor problems, such as feelings of discomfort or uncomfortable being covered by students from other schools or students from another campus. These adults, there are a lot of events that are quite worrying for the world of education because of the many students' offerings. Many students have lost their athletic spirit and intellectuality and then become agitated, naughty, sloppy, and so on. It was a terrible character that was the pride of the students. What's even more ironic is that inter-student bidding ends up becoming a kind of "student or student group power contest" because it becomes a

periodic (or some kind of annual) habit. (Malihah, E., Maftuh, B., & Amalia, R. 2014; Imawati et al., 2019).

Initially, student-to-student calls usually occur between schools or faculties, but can also occur between one school or college if the symptoms appear among students. The first quarrel happened between classmates or collegemates. Because his friend is being treated inappropriately by others, he joins his colleagues as an act of mutual solidarity to help each other. Eventually, the action evolved. Because it covers all the students or students who are joined in one school or group. Teachers are often confused about why today's students or students are so violent and cruel.

Offers are usually done in school or campus neighborhoods, sometimes outside schools or campus, such as on public streets, thus disturbing and congesting traffic. They usually carry weapons of any kind, like stones, thin guns, sharp guns to molotov bombs. Abnormal behavior among students not only hurt opponents, but sometimes even commits murder of fellow students or fellow senior students when they are in attendance. Finally, the seniors who did not respect the junior, eventually the juniors formed an act of solidarity to avenge their senior students. This kind of action eventually emerged as an inter-military bidding in the campus neighborhood. The case of the death of three students of the Islamic University of Indonesia who were harassed by his senior brother (Primawati, 2007).

School and Child Moral Character Formation

The school environment is a formal place where learning, education, and intellectual, moral, and spiritual cultivation are carried out to help students their best potential. School is the second place where people from the lowest to the highest levels get education. The higher the level of education, the better the society as a whole. Schools have a huge role as institutions of family education (Maiti & Bidinger, 1981).

The way a person thinks and behaves to live and socialize, whether in the family, school, community, or country, is known as character. People with good character have the ability to make decisions and are ready to take responsibility for their choices. Since Islam has many spiritual values, there are signs of clear and organized character education.

Characters can be formed through several stages, namely:

1. Character education can be instilled through knowledge, that is, through every subject given to the child.
2. Stage of execution. Character education can be carried out anywhere and in any situation and at any time.
3. Stage of cultivation. Character is not only instilled through knowledge and practice, but must also be accustomed. For he who has knowledge does not necessarily behave according to the knowledge which he has, when he is not accustomed to doing good (Nirra Fatmah, 2018).

CASE STUDY

In cases where a teacher reproaches a student for smoking in class, the student not only rejects the teacher's reproach, but opposes and punches the teacher. This disciple's behavior is very immoral because he not only fights someone older than himself, but he is also reluctant to admit his fault. It's happening because students lack moral education. Parents should teach their children moral principles from an early age so that they don't act just for their own sake.

In this situation it is also seen that students do not have the value of responsibility, which is one of the values that shape morality. In the case of smoking in class, this student doesn't want to be responsible for his own actions.

The best solution to this problem is to teach students moral values so that they can understand whether their actions are good or bad. If the student or student does not understand or have morality, they will continue to do so. For every thing this student does, the authorities must impose strict sanctions and punishments.

In short, as humans, we should have a high morality because that's what makes us better than any other creature on Earth. No matter how clever a person is, if he is immoral, his intelligence can be used to destroy others and his own country. If morality is implanted in everyone, people will respect and respect each other, which produces harmony or harmony.

Conclusion

In societies, morality and social deviation are complex and important topics. The basic concepts of morality include the principles and values that govern individual behavior, while deviant behaviour is a violation of applicable social norms.

Through moral education and the provision of a supportive environment, schools are significantly responsible for the formation of the moral character of children. Schools, families, and communities must work together to reduce behavioral deviations and encourage positive behavior.

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